

*U. Woodruff*

# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE;

DESERET, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

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## TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

**GENTLEMEN:**—Again have our duties public use. And here permit me to remark, brought us together in the capacity of a legislature, in order to make the settlement of the pecuniary matters of the state more direct government, and prescribing laws and regulations, which shall prove adequate to the suggestions contained in that report, and wants and necessities of the people. recommend their adoption:—in defining the

It is usual upon occasions like this, to lay duties of all officers in any wise handling the before the law-making department, a full and public funds. In all time to come, it is to be concise report of the situation of affairs performed that that enlightened and wise policy training to the government; as well as to will pervade our legislatures, which not require make such suggestions and recommend such laws to restrain, will yet keep their appropriate measures as in the opinion of the executive propriations and allowances within proper will prove the most advantageous to the body limits. The success of all governments politic. I purpose so to do, so far as I shall pends upon their having power and ability to have the ability and the means within my perform their various functions, and there is reach, reserving unto myself the privilege of no surer way of crippling their energies and completing any report, as circumstances shall bind their exertions, than plunging them heedlessly and hopelessly into debt; it is far

It is probably known to you that Congress better to assess a tax at once, adequate to all has passed an Act to establish the Territory of Utah, and provided for taking the than permit an accumulation of indebtedness census of Deseret; but as yet, no official an to harass every department, and the consequences have been made; consequently great difficulty of forced and temporary the government of Deseret will continue in loans.

all its departments, until such time as it shall Under the fostering care of the government be superceded by an organization contemplated, the subject of education is fast assumed under the act of congress. Whatever in importance that will reflect great credit may be effected under the new organization, upon our exertions. The board of chancellor we have the proud satisfaction, of having sus- and regents of the University have already tained a quiet, yet energetic government, established schools in various parts of the under all the vicissitudes incident to new and state, mostly however, without incurring any ontried localities; and when the general go- expense to the institution. The enlightened vernment shall have assumed to pay the expenditures consequent upon the Indian ex- course pursued by that board, will unquestionably redound to the benefit of the institu- peditions:—of being comparatively free from debt.

Unlike the golden browed neighbors of our sister state; no agent of ours is hawking about our state bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem allowance of the members of the legislature. In this state, no expense has been incurred, by any of the departments of government for services rendered.

The auditor's report will show, the amounts one uniform course has been recommended; paid out, being almost exclusively for public improvements, or articles purchased for first instance, and farming in one enclosure.

**HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.**  
*Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints.*

This course has proven highly successful;— complaint, and liable to terminate in litigation; nevertheless, we have been compelled, in time. General laws, specific in their nature, in order to sustain ourselves and our settlements, should be passed upon the subject, at as early moments, to make two expeditions against the a day as practicable.

native tribes; one against the Timpanogos. The Bath House, near the Warm Springs, last February, of which you were informed; is now completed, and will, it is confidently believed, ere long, become a source of revenue to the state. This last expedition was conducted strictly upon the defensive, and every effort made to attain to a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties unfortunately existing. The Indians having fled, were not encountered by our detachment, but recent reports seem favorable to a peaceful termination.

All the Indians with whom we have had difficulties, are detached or broken off bands from the main tribes; with them, our peaceful relations have never been interrupted.— We have spared no time or expense in endeavoring to conciliate the Indians, and learned them to leave off their habits of pilfering and plundering, and work like other people; but habits of civilization seem not to be in accordance with their physical formation; many that have tried it, pine away, and unless returning to their former habits of living, die in a very short time. Could they be induced to live peaceably and keep herds of cattle, their condition would very materially be ameliorated, and gradually induce a return to the habits of civilization.

It becomes us to be prepared to repel sudden invasions as they generally come at an unexpected moment. To this end I would recommend a more efficient organization of the militia, and strict requirements of officer's reports, and uniform distribution of public service; also, that sufficient means be appropriated to defray the expenses of repairing and housing the public arms, ordnance, &c., and purchasing supplies of camp equipages, baggage, waggon, and teams.

Unparalleled in the history of the times, not a solitary case was reported for trial, before the regular sessions of either the county or supreme courts, during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of a justice of the peace seems to have been committed.— This argues favorably in behalf of justice's being tried in infant settlements, because there is a court having extended jurisdiction, and necessity for it, for a time; but to lay the probably, is partly owing to the requirements of the law, making it the duty of all officers to live against labor, is no part of my policy, to seek to allay and compromise differences, politics, or religion. To encourage enterprise instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of probate should be organized, or else the duties of be so guarded, as to be made amenable to the probate courts and public administrator be power granting them, at all times, for the a-devolved upon some officer now organized.— The estray pound, enclosures, and herding, to any other object than the one designed. are each of them subjects requiring your most careful attention, being fruitful sources of bly be constructed to Iron county, as also

It is highly desirable that the capitalists of this state should introduce machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, that will hereafter, be wanted for factories, &c.; also stoves, and other articles of heavy exportation should be manufactured by our own enterprise and industry. Incalculable benefits would result to this community, if they would engage in almost every kind of manufacture, not only iron, but paper, books, woollen, cloth, leather, crockery, stone-ware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your consideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 456,250 pounds, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the expense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to \$45,625; a sum adequate to construct the most extensive sugar manufactory; and when considered in connexion with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it most suicidal policy for us to be dependent upon other than our own resources for that article.

In the neighborhood of what has usually been termed Little Salt Lake, (now Iron county,) our exploring party of last winter, discovered inexhaustible beds of the very best of iron ore. A settlement is now being made at that point.

There is no doubt but that the demand and price consequent upon the distance of any successful competition, will prove sufficient inducement for the capitalists to invest their means, in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment and ensure an abundant return; any and all kinds of encouragement, by throwing around them an energetic and efficient government, should unquestionably be given. It is wisdom to let capital be associated in infant settlements, because there is a foundation for monied capitalists to monopolize the power, against labor, is no part of my policy, to encourage enterprise in constructing works of magnitude, it may

be well to grant privileges; but they should be power granting them, at all times, for the abuse of the powers granted, or diverting them to any other object than the one designed.

From this city, a railroad will most probably be constructed to Iron county, as also

continuously to Southern California, termin- such has been the rapidity of her growth, the ating at San Diego. Whatever encourage- extent of her improvements, and the develop- you may find it in your power to extend opnent of her resources, as to command the to an object so full of interest to our citizens, admiration, and the respect of all whose lot I shall most readily acquiesce therein, being has been cast within her bounds, and those afar within the range of my constitutional duties. oh, hearing the glad tidings, are stretching

Friends, I feel it a privilege, which I be- forth their itching palms towards another of lieve I appreciate, in having the opportunity those free states where the oppressed go free, I now enjoy, of addressing you upon Govern- and the poor, through ordinary industry, find mental affairs.

There are many, very many causes conspi- Forgive a single allusion to the past. The ring together, which make it a subject of oppressed became the oppressor, and the op- deep fraught interest, to behold as I do this pressed again go forth to form new commun- day, in this mountainous and desert land, ties, new settlements, and new governments. (where three years since, were only found the Hence are we here, amid these vast mon- wild, ferocious beast and roving savage,) sena- tates and solitary plains; hence are we here, tors and representatives congregated in a com- assemed in solemn council to frame laws fortable public building, which would do for the organization and rule of communities; credit to any state of a free, enlightened, and and, what gives zest to the picture, devise happy people. It is a subject of congratula- such laws and regulations as shall perpetuate, tion to me, to you my friends, and to the guarantee, and sustain, in time to come, our world, that the all-wise disposer of human free and glorious institutions to the latest events has so decreed in His providence that generation.

the desert and the solitary place shall be Friends, in all your deliberations, I shall made glad, that the area of human freedom be happy to participate, so far as it shall be shall be extended, and civilization shall rear my privilege, and hoping that unanimity and her habitations amid the silence of the eternal zeal, wisdom and intelligence, may characterize hills, the mighty forests, and lonely islandsize your exertions for the public good the of the sea. It is this that has peopled the ensuing session, that when you return, you Atlantic slope of our mountains, furnishing may be enabled to carry with you the prond the world with this vast republic of nations, conviction of having faithfully discharged and is now gathering in her fist a few more, your duty to your country and yourselves, is to throw over to the Pacific slope, as a coun- the prayer of terpoise to trim her otherwise unequally bal- anced ship of state.

DESERET is not yet three years old, and yet

Your co-laborer,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Conductors of the Church of Latter-day Saints  
47 E. South Temple St.  
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